PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wilson's Pain Vanish.

Festival.

Sponge and Toilet Soap.

Fine Old Rye Whisky.

Dress & Best at Fifth Street.

C. H. Speed & Co., 101 Wood Street.

Entire Change This Week.

Rubber Cured Goods.

Soap.

Cataloguo Water

Schuster & Bergen Bros.

Gentlemen

Clothes Cleaned for Cents

Executive Proceedings.

Cotton

Cheapest Place in the City for

Ladies' Dresses.

Activity of the Summer.

Physicians

The Seventh Ward Store

Fine Indigo.

Fine Indigo.

Fine Indigo.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Clark's Soda Water

Coffee Sugars

Brunett's Extracts.

Furniture Coverings.

Paint Wax.

Ladies' Gaiter Shoes.

A Superior Cup of Coffee

To Whisky Abuse It!

Just Received.

Ladies' Gaiter Shoes.

Tard Wax Candles.

If You Want to Get Pure Soaps

If You Want

Linens.

Schuster & Bergen Bros.

Gentlemen

Clothes Cleaned for Cents

Executive Proceedings.

Cotton

The New Jackson

Tard Wax Candles.

Ladies' Gaiter Shoes.

Ladies' Chemises.

For Patent Medicines

Fortune and Variety Goods.

Ladies' Embroidering.

Physicians' Prescriptions

The Celebrated Telescope

The Pure Pianos

Ladies' Embroidering.

A Tea and Sonrette

Bookkeeping and Penmanship

Ladies' Dresses.

Ladies

The Rose and Diamond Bonnie

Congressional Proceedings.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1868. NO. 258.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Opinions of the New York Press.

Grant and Colfax's Election Assured.

They Will Make a Clean Sweep

Democrats Dissatisfied with the Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1868.

The *Herald*, which has hitherto been utterly opposed to General Grant, gives the following welcome to the nomination:

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS CLEAR PATH FOR GENERAL GRANT.

"The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has nominated Seymour and Blair. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention to the combination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican party North and South, East and West, and to consummate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution. The advantages of this nomination were at once appreciated by the Democratic masses and independent thinking men of the party, with the solution of the battle in the Democratic candidate for the office, and they were enthusiastic in the cause of Chase, but the party leaders of this Democratic Convention had a different game to play. So far as the New York managing politicians are concerned the game was fully discussed in the *Herald* of Tuesday last in reference to the week inclusive of Horatio Seymour. The one factor of the nomination is now in hand fully realized, and the drilling is a Democratic party. The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with that of Seymour against Grant. IT WILL DO FIGHTING BUT DEAD OF DEBAUT. In 1863, indeed, Mr. Seymour was elected governor, but it was on the platform of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war." In 1866 he entered on the duty of the Copperhead faith, and there he would have remained, but for the blunders of the Republican and their divisions in the State elections of last year. Now, as in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, after their successes of 1862, at the capital and all the footfalls gained by the Democrats have been thrown away and lost, and the battle of 1868 is opened, with some changes, to be sure, but as against Seymour they are all in favor of Grant. Turn according to Seymour, nothing in the record; nothing in the platform, that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party, but everything to rally the whole loading vote of the United States, with all the conservative Republicans around the glorious banner of Grant and Colfax. The nomination of Mr. Blair will be a source of strength and popularity to the ticket, and will secure the Democratic party of Missouri, if not the State, which is a good deal more than can be said of the nomination of Seymour. It is nevertheless true that a majority of the New York delegation were as much surprised at the turn things took as anybody else. Seymour himself may have meant to secure the nomination, but if so he avoided his part. As late as after eight o'clock yesterday morning he made an earnest speech to the New York delegation, imploring them to nominate Chase and declaring that he himself would not accept the nomination, even if unanimously tendered; that he could not be elected if he were nominated, and that even if elected he could do nothing with a Senate hostile to him. Under his appeal the delegation voted 38 to 24 to go solid for Chase. The vote would have been much more decided even than this, but for the fact that those who voted in the negative supposed the proposition to be for New York to make the formal presentation of his name. Vallandigham and other Ohioans were not unwilling that Chase should be taken, though even they were much tempted by appeals from a majority of the New York delegation, to support Seymour. But the controlling motive of the whole Ohio delegation, under the leadership of Wash. McLean was revenge on Hendricks. To defeat him they were willing to vote for anybody, even for the very man who had openly defeated them all though. The night before the nomination Ohioans were besieged by leading New Yorkers, Tilden, Kiernan and men of that stamp, representing the majority and striving to induce them to go for Chase and others from the minority of the New York delegation, aided by Montgomery Blair, kissing at the Seymour stampede did not, as it finally turned out, Chase was almost nominated, and the cable was thrown against him by the weight of a hair. The Chase men from the South went a little too strong for Hendricks in the game of slaughtering Hancock. This frightened Pennsylvania into believing that if she wanted to make the nomination she must make Hendricks and frightened Ohio, when she discovered the purpose of Pennsylvania, into believing that if she meant to defeat Hendricks, the leader in Pendleton, she must do it now or never. The Ohio could no longer hope to control the vote of the State, in the face of the fact that, as the real facts, Massachusetts, Michigan and Tennessee were each eager to nominate him formally and vote solid for him. The feebleness and strength with which Hendricks was pushed up would at once have wheeled into line for him. New York would have thrown her thirty-three votes for him and then would have swum the same scramble for changing all. From the organization of the Convention down to the day's record ballot, the Chase delegation had controlled its action. In the last contest at the last moment, only by playing its game a hair's breadth too fast. Seymour this afternoon completed the process of reconciliation with Ohio by visiting them at the Fifth avenue. He took his place in the parlor. Poor McCook, who looks heartily ashamed of his defeat and a good deal more ashamed of his victory, brought up the sheepish delegates, and the lordly Seymour took them one by one by the hand and kindly expressed the grateful acknowledgments. The Ohioans have one consolation. They admit that they have been swindled at every point, but they say that they have been swindled in the interest of the party and for the good of the country. Chase will be the candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, will be officially laid out this fall. Many of the delegates openly declare that they hope for the success of the Republican candidates for Governor of Indiana.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1868.

The Ratification meeting to-night would have been a success as an ordinary political meeting, though rather destitute of enthusiasm in that. New York has not recovered from disappointment yet at the unexpected and undeserved promotion of her favorite son. His friends, however, the rank and file, whom he addressed as such in July, 1864, were not in full force. Fourteenth street, in front of Tammany Hall, is not a wide street, and there is a double track railroad on it, which was not in use to-night, thus withdrawing the cars from running each way. Inside, during a great part of the proceedings, there was more than half room for a dozen persons to walk abreast. The chairman presided over an entire battalion of empty chairs, and the vacant seats and benches spoke, as well as the cars below of a waning interest.

The Central Democracy says Seymour is strong with his party in and out of the State. He will exhaust the last Democratic vote in the South. He is not the man, however, to draw a single Republican. To every principle of the Republican party he has been in his long active life squarely opposed. He is not the man to go before the country with a platform of five and one eighth planks, each of the five and one eighth planks a falsehood. He is just the man to rally the whole force of the Republican party to defeat, and to unite the Democratic party to defeat. He is, on the other hand, has the confidence of his party. Hated, assailed, shouted at by the Democrats during the war, at its close he was the only man who could by any possibility organize a decent resistance to correct the results of the first. His law courage, pluck and firmness put him in the field. Strong and impetuous, he will take a forty horse power Democratic committee to keep him straight. His gift of speech and his personal popularity, and his party tongue, on which he relies for his success, will be granted only at the end of peace. He has no good as will open matters which in seven States are wrong ahead, and has counselled proceedings which will have no effect except to intensify the animosities and unite the people of the rebellion. A certain knee has long since thrown aside their allegiance and has undoubtedly been to the cause of reconstruction, and to create the conviction that the work of restoring the Union is yet unfinished. Mr. Seymour will be judged, however, less by speeches of to-day than by his record as Governor of the State during a critical period of the war. Whether he should be elected with the affirmative vote of the National Government at a time when the whole strength will be needed to solidify and consolidate the work of reconstruction is a question best answered by referring to the fact that the nation's destinies were in safety. What he may now say amounts to little. He is on a field of battle, and his past efforts the best possible means of judging how far he is fitted to perfect the reconstruction of that work, and to hold in check the spirit of disunion which has been the curse of the nation. The one great fact which rises in judgment against Mr. Seymour is, that as Governor his whole power was exerted against the National Government. Every act of his during that period was that of the last State which is given to make a more vigorous prosecution of the war, he used his opportunities and influence in office to foster discontent, to impair the efficiency of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and so to encourage and prolong the rebellion. His sympathies and plans were on the side of the men who would have rendered the continuance of the struggle impossible. He was an ardent ally of the Copperheads, and carried his energies to the verge of treason. He was a leader in the secret councils and plans of the most disloyal men of national channels as between New York and the West on the one hand and New England on the other, and for two years was in reality the most formidable enemy of the Government not actually in arms against it. When the cause of the Union triumphed, it was in spite of the advice, persistent and most obnoxious endeavors of Mr. Seymour. To make such a man the standard bearer of the Democratic party against Grant is to array the party in an absolute hostile to the patriotism of the country. There are many who fought manfully against the Union who are now among its firmest and most unswerving supporters, and it is not possible that a thorough organization of this character by Mr. Seymour before the nomination offered the temptation to discussion, would have been treated as a large part of sentiment for official acts in the Copperhead service. But coming forth, as he does, the champion of a party which withholds countenance from the methods of reconstruction, and which has been identified with means which may culminate in renewed hostilities, he must defend not the Horatio Seymour who is to-day with regard for the Presidency but what he was when he was Governor of the State. He is not the man to rally the whole force of the Republican party to Grant, and to unite the Democratic party to Seymour. He is the opponent of a Democracy that united to Republicanism. Even in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, they joined the Republicans in their support of the war. They were for Pendleton and against him for Chase and against him, they pointed the finger of scorn at the Democrat of the battlefield, and of the Democratic press and delivers sense of contrary by representing his interest and the workman's sense, and the French Democrat in the field. Chase, Blair, Hendricks, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Seymour, Wood, Brooks, Bennett, Belmont, Barlow, Dix, Dodge, Cox, Tilden, Kiernan and Montgomery Blair, all of these men have been active in opposing the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. Their opposition was based upon the ground that the Democratic party was not ready for the issue. Their opposition was based upon the ground that the Democratic party was not ready for the issue. Their opposition was based upon the ground that the Democratic party was not ready for the issue

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and is the organ of the business men.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly express them with credit. There is within the limited radius, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large.

G. Rhodes Greene, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Jones,	13. Daniel Snow,
2. W. J. Powell,	14. R. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Vaux,	15. Wilson Reilly,
4. Wm. Mills,	16. Chas. W. Ross,
5. Warren P. Smith,	17. John Stewart,
6. C. H. Bruckman,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Francis C. Thomas,	19. Jas. Thompson,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoover,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Sand,	22. Wm. Ewing,
11. Jacob Fry,	23. Wm. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Scranton,	24. J. S. Black.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—JAMES S. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILKINS, WILLIS S. HAYS, BENJAMIN C. VINCENT WILKINS, ANDREW EVERSON, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
AUDITOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—S. B. ELDER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAUGHLIN.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN SHILEY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. S. MCCLEAVE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—H. H. MCKEE.

It is said that Mr. CRESS, when the Convention adjourned, Wednesday, was perfectly confident he would be nominated early next forenoon ballot magical by his friends in New York. But his name was not uttered on that fag, and he died faithfully, having received half a vote dozen times successively. Thereupon of the Chief Justice should hunt up the contingent man, or half man, who so much lamented him, and make some suitable acknowledgment of the fact.

The ohio informs us that the Democratic Platform, which had been telegraphed across the ocean, was regarded as the promulgation of doctrines looking directly to repudiation, and, of course, dishonorable to the American character. Very naturally the London *Times* regards the action of the Convention as the prelude to the election of GRANT and the overthrow, if not final disruption, of the Democratic party. Wise with a particle of honest American feeling will constantly surge himself with a party that supports doctrines which all over Europe are denounced as dishonorable?

In one more asked for Rosa! and got a Stone. If in the Soldiers and Sailors who laid their petition before the Democratic Convention. They pointed Buchanan, one of the most incompetent Generals of the war, and were given Seymour, who opposed the war. July 4, 1861, when Buchanan was patiently fighting at Gettysburg, Seymour was taking lessons in New York and accumulating the dirt in the interest of the rebels. For these things Seymour was chosen and Buchanan rejected. War Democrats—boys in Blue—men who supported the Government against the Rebellion—what say you? Shall the men who have the best interest in preference to those?

THE Republican platform, more than that of the Democratic party has been published, chimes more brightly than ever. Take the following plum as an example:

"We congratulate the country that no interference with the freedom of elections, no repetition of the fraud, violence and intimidation which, in the years immediately following the close of the war, subjected the legislation of several States to the control of disloyal combinations, no return of power to the hands of those who used it for the perpetration of such crimes, can fairly be apprehended while the Government is in the hands of the present executive, whose courage, firmness and wisdom in dealing with the great questions growing out of the rebellion have commanded the confidence of the country, and insured the respect of the world."

The Democratic platform means nothing. The party is committed to no principle that will live a month. It is the shallow utterance of a set of politicians who have no honest convictions, and who are ready to adopt any shift to secure success. The platform is a weak and cowardly document, and the party that presents it to the people will receive their decision of condemnation.

The Pittsburgh *Post* utters approvingly the sentiments of a letter of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, which secures for him the nomination for the Vice Presidency, and commends him to Democrats as the semblance of the sentiments therein expressed. Probably nothing better could be promised showing what sort of men BLAIR is than this very letter; and considering the experience of the past years with Vice Presidents in the Presidential chair, even if there were no other reasons, thoughtful men in the Democratic party will consider well the possible consequences of assisting to elevate BLAIR to a position where he can have any influence in the affairs of the nation, and in a contingency become President. Have we not had enough bad and dangerous men in office? PATRICK—if such an affliction can be possible—would be bad enough, but BLAIR as President would rather be as one compared to which the four years of ANDREW JOHNSON would be honorable.

AFTER the first day's balloting had closed, the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, FRANCIS'S organ, telegraphed to his paper and the Pittsburgh *Post* that the opponent of the candidate were using money freely and that FRANCIS'S friends were not among those using it. He added: "Because money was used by other people in the Convention, is no reason that the genius of the people should be overthrown." Just so. At the same time we were assured from several sources that the genius of the Convention had been systematically perverted, and that the delegates were getting low in funds. Subsequently, as we have seen, when the Convention had come together in the right spirit, its temporary weakness was overcome in an hour's time by the nomination of GRANT—the commanding genius of the country—the man around whom the Democratic party could rally, and by whom it could be led to victory. The few words of truth—the genius—were written in double—after the Convention's balloting had closed, shed a flood of light over the whole matter. The Democratic managers believe in the efficacy of "wild rumors," and long experience has taught them how to use and with the greatest effect. After six days of delay and expense, their luck became easy. PENDLETON'S first friend furnishes the proof and has removed all question and doubt in the case.

THE Democratic Platform says that when not otherwise stipulated the National obligations shall be paid in greenbacks. Now, these obligations are of various descriptions—one description being bonds issued as far back as 1842, others in 1861—before greenbacks were dreamed of. Neither of the acts under which they were issued, nor the bonds themselves, declare that they shall be paid in coin. In this respect, like most of the war bonds, they specify nothing. There never was a question, however, about the meaning of the law until the repudiation idea crept into the Democratic brain. Of course, the Democratic idea now is to pay until war bonds also in greenbacks and make one mess of it. When men cannot to do so willingly, they must be expected to perpetrate swindles not contemplated at first.

THE indications already are that the greenback plank, which the Democrats expected to be the strongest will prove the weakest in their platform. Even now the party are on the defensive in regard to it. Their papers are attempting labored explanations and interpretations, but none are yet successful in making it appear how $2,000,000,000 of obligations can be paid in greenbacks—the present amount being $400,000,000—without setting paper mills and printing presses in operation. Nor has any of them got as far as to tell us what a greenback dollar will be worth when the bonds are thus paid off. We are anxious to have this clearly stated. We know that with $400,000,000 greenbacks in circulation a dollar is worth 50 cents in gold—$2 was worth 50 before the Democratic platform came out—but what will be its precise value when the mass amounts to $2,000,000,000, the weather is too warm to ascertain by figuring. Will the greenback *Post* tell us?

In the *Record Extra*, in the issue of June 25th, appeared a carefully prepared leading article, directed to the thinking portion of the Democratic party about to take part in the Convention, entitled "Count or defeat." The writer said the time had come for speaking plainly, and the Democratic leaders were warned of the folly of attempting to push to execution the scheme on which they were bent. His words were:

> Repudiation can be carried on openly, as the Democratic managers of the Baltimore Convention propose, or secretly, as the Democratic managers of the Chase campaign of 1855 proposed, but it can be carried on successfully in neither way. The people will not allow it. They will not allow the Democratic party to repudiate openly, and they will not allow it to be done secretly. The Democratic party must be defeated, or the people must submit to be counted out.

That which the Convention was warned not to do it has done. Its question of the McCLELLAN "campaign" under "leading which nations follow" has been inaugurated, and Democrats everywhere are patriotically enlisted in their own minds that it will be "ruinous to the Democratic party." So where you will among Democrats, you will find that it is the prevalent belief that the campaign which the *Record Extra* said "magnified leaders" are "dead on arriving and carrying out," and which they have been successful in inaugurating, will prove a disastrous one to the party.

FRANK BLAIR AND THE DEMOCRACY.

SINCE WAR a party so true to itself, its history and its mission, as was the Democracy at its Convention in New York. Its nine resolutions in its platform, unpost deformity in its candidate for President, its consistency is most manifest in its choice for Vice President. Gen. BLAIR comes before the people as a standard bearer of the Democracy upon a revolutionary platform of his own making but a week old, and Democratic at once the country will say themselves brave in consideration of his patriotism, such patriotism as would give some fulfillment to the suggestion of HORATIO SEYMOUR that the Rebel Constitution be accepted by the Northern States in place of the Constitution inherited from the revolutionary fathers, and which they were then heroically struggling to maintain.

BLAIR in his letter had much to Colonel Jaccaci said:

> "There is a way of taking without letting it be known. Many of the States went earnestly to the Convention in search of a candidate. Not so with New York; and so with the wire-pullers. A desperate game had to be played. There was to be no compromise. Sympathy for the South, and its old institutions, love for the time was, Southern planters shaded themselves in front of their hotels, when Colfax was King and millions were in bondage, was too good a picture to be cast on one side.

The nomination at New York of HORATIO SEYMOUR means that the causes that led to the war are still in existence, means that truth not come here yet to grapple. Though the war be one of words, thanks to loyal legions, the unbridled spirit is still there. If the Democrats could, they would annul the acts of Congress concerning the South, restore slavery, push back the hands on the dial of progress, destroy political equality, and, if they could not otherwise carry their points, plunge the country into another war.

Can anything be more declaratory of Democratic situation than the inference made manifest to concentrate on SEYMOUR? He was the man after their own hearts. PENDLETON might dissolve into thin air; HANCOCK fade into comparative obscurity, HANCOCK tumble into misty nothingness. They had SEYMOUR, the hero of riots, the polished demagogue. The sullenness of the South vanished. There rose before the vision of those men who had fought for the South, who had attempted to destroy the nation, and who hunted their power, hopes of revenge on the loyal people of the North.

The plot was equal to the occasion. Much as the Democrats may howl of BLAIR, the SEYMOUR is not having sought the nomination, feels are against them. It makes it look like the result of spontaneous effort when wire pullers in earnest had killed off others, to spring SEYMOUR SEYMOUR. The cheers that rose, the revival of rebellion, the confederation of which Republicans what they have to do. They have to meet a foe whose nature is unalloyed and to conquer by the power of omnipotent truth.

Republicans accept the fight; will nerve themselves for the struggle; take all the issues involved since Freedom and Slavery contended, and teach HORATIO SEYMOUR that the Presidential chair is not a seat of honor for the friends of rioters and murderers.

FASTIDIOUS CHRISTIANITY.

The editorial poem "Dollars and Dimes" has had a striking illustration in a fashionable church, in New York.

> "We are not rich, we married low,
> We confess we are ashamed of the fact I know;
> Though we're rich as rich can be,
> Among the 400 we can't be seen,
> Our fathers were poor and our mothers sew,
> Consequently we are not in the swim,
> Our dollars are new, but our blood is old,
> And that is why we're nothing to be sold;
> We're spending our money as fast as we can,
> But that is no good, somehow or other,
> Our fathers and mothers, the more's the pity,
> Are always present at the wives' parties."

This must have been the creed of the fastidious christian who objected to the presence of a negro in that place of worship. When the fastidious professor made known his objection, he was informed that the negro to whose presence he objected was worth $30,000, whereupon the objector requested that he might be introduced to the negro.

Fifty thousand dollars! The change in opinion was sudden. Color was forgotten. Prejudice, as to race, paralled when the fastidious professor knew that the colored man was rich, and no doubt his conscience smote him that he could for a moment have entertained a thought contrary to toleration concerning a man worth fifty thousand dollars. It mattered little to the objector that his brother worshipper was colored. Was he not respectable as the world went? If the colored man had been poor, Mr. FASTIDIOUS would have pushed his objection. The Apostle JAMES seemed to have a close understanding of this kind of Christianity, when he described the arrogance of the rich man to a comfortable and and directing the poor man behind the door. According to this testimony, fastidiousness is a christian exercise old, and it must, in early time, have obtained extensive practice to have gone on to these days sufficiently that make the Book of Judas memorable.

It has, however, been reserved for the present age to apply the new test in the length to persons of color. A colored man without dollars may, on this method of reasoning, be supposed to have no soul to save. It is well, it is only such as one that can conveniently be saved in company of other souls that are without dollars. When $30,000 are in existence, the property of a person of color, the worth of the soul rises in proportion, and Mr. FASTIDIOUS is willing to mingle in prayer and praise in such company. Then the way be, by Mr. FASTIDIOUS, is made to depend on the possession of dollars. The colored population have by its necessary prospect of trying to save their souls or going "the gracious way to the everlasting bonfire" the company of heathens whites, if they have dollars.

We, if conscious, in his position of assuming christianity, would recommend religion when he found the colored man was rich, is but a type of a class. When colored people understand the grace of popular christianity that seeks an introduction on the mention of wealth, they are on the high road to escape being damned by the prejudices of the age. The rule applies even to white people. It should not be so, but there appears little prospect of escape. A man who has money has many friends. The poor are left to groan and fret in their poverty. In churches of southern cities the presence of a colored man is tolerated and counted only when in rich. Elsewhere, judging by the latest case, we say to the colored population get rich, and your present enemies will seek introductions. We do not limit fastidious teachings. They are the mirror of fashionable life in churches and society, against which single individuals are powerless.

The story presents one pleasing reflection. We had thought there was nowhere to refer from the social and political boundings that honorable teachings had become. Now it appears, proclaimed from Mr. FASTIDIOUS, that there is no objection to be rich in a church so long as there are no. The fashionable but somewhat the ability.

We by no means infer that the lesson conveyed affords a fair sample of all the churches in our Republican country. It is only a flattened appearance that has grown in proportion as simplicity has departed and will perish as broader and simpler teachings prevail.

Professor Goldwin Smith.

The admirer of the Republic will leave England for America in October. All sorts of promises have been held out to induce him to change his mind. He has been offered a seat in Parliament, if he will only remain, but his purpose is unshaken. His intention is to reside in Providence, Rhode Island, and his stay in America is likely to extend over three years.

There are adepts at conspiracy and revolution in Spain, but this time the ambitious appear to have been warned in time. The object of that conspiracy, which has for a live been formed a subject for open discussion, was to place the Duke of Montpensier, the brother-in-law of the Queen, and the son of the late Louis Phillipe of France on the throne in place of Queen Isabel. The whole plot has been discovered, and the Duke has been ordered to leave Spain.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of the Columbus, Ohio, district, declines renomination, in a letter of declination he says: "I really how to what course the will of God, and I must submit. Even if I am to be well enough to be in Congress at the time the Forty-first will meet. I am not well enough now to enter upon the work, and hence I cannot consent to run. I will not go to Europe—at least not now. If it gets endurably cool, I will go back to Washington in a few days."

One of the fallacies of Free Trade is the supposition that imported articles would be cheaper than home manufactures. We have pointed out that at present we cannot in many things compete with foreign markets, but in nearly everything could do so, if we only have a chance. Let foreign manufactures destroy our manufacturing interests, and how long will articles remain cheap?

It is in not exceeding the measures, we would put like to inquire by what route the Pendleton escort will return to their western homes, and what it is they will escort as they go? The result of the Convention suggests the idea that perhaps they will move as a guard of honor of something that is dead and laid out cold.

The Rev. Dr. MORGAN, who prayed at the National Democratic Convention, had rather a rough audience to bear in his petition. He prayed for peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety; and after prayer the Convention went to work to show how not to have them.

MASSEY, SIR, the French Minister of War, speaking on behalf of the French army and navy, said that whereas in 1867 the French nation could not command against her neighbors, some of her neighbors could contend against her now.

It is the intention of the British government in making new contracts for the conveyance of mails to the country, to place all the companies on the same footing as to terms, payment and conditions of service.

CHARLES FRANCIS, a Washington rebel, says he wants protection from the North. In the same speech he said he hated the North and spit on the ground. He is a nice boy to want protection for his rebel sentiments.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The editor of the Kansas *Chief* thinks GEN. BUCKNER, of the Louisville *Courier*, acts ungracefully in not going for GRANT, as GRANT went for him at Fort Donelson.

One of the most prominent members of the Democratic Convention, who headed a delegation from a Northern State, declared, in a speech at Meriden, Conn., in 1860, that Lincoln's election would have to pass over his dead body if they invaded the South.

The New York *Sun* speaks of an invention by a city journalist, which it calls the Patent Sheet-Extinguisher. It consists of a large sheet-iron cone, fitting into a grooved plate, which is fixed on the floor. The speaker stands on the plate, and if at the end of five minutes he does not close his speech, and stand from under, the cone descends and the too voluminous one is quietly extinguished.

The last words of Peter Cagger, the most expert of the New York leaders, and who was killed Tuesday evening, were: "Stick to Seymour," whereby was disclosed all the purpose of the Boston Democrats.

Mr. STEVENS predicts the day when we can look down from the Rocky Mountains upon a hundred millions of happy people. Even then we will be far behind the Emperor of China who can look down from any convenient mountain in his empire on four hundred millions of inhabitants. But wait awhile and we will beat him at that.

A Christian Gentleman.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"To be great is to be good. To be truly good is to be unconsciously and impulsively so. High motives, such as spring from love to God, and a sense of duty and obligation to Him, often enable men to be good who are in their natural dispositions and impulses selfish and ungenerous." The struggle is not between principle and desire. Last Sabbath day the earth received into her bosom the mortal remains of one of Nature's noblemen. A man whose heart beat spontaneously to the key note of charity, gentleness, goodness. The writer, while feeling his inability to do justice to the subject, is irresistibly impelled to pay the tribute of a grateful heart by mentioning with praise the name of the late JOHN S. DAVISON. Whilst others knew him as the sincere friend, not to speak of more tender relations, we knew him as the patient and just employer, instructor, counsellor, generous friend; one whose mild forbearing voice showed him his errors and mistakes; one who was ever ready to forget the past and counsel for the future. Earnest and uniform in his love for the Master, he carried his religion into his every day employ, while, making it appear something more than conventional garment, to be laid aside when likely to conflict with a business transaction.

Honorable, truthful, courteous, gentle, scholarly, he made himself felt in the business which engaged him at the time the writer best knew him. As a bookseller he sold books for their intrinsic value more than as an article of merchandise. Governed by his own cultivated mind, he sought to elevate the taste of his customers by presenting them with such volumes as were best calculated to do this, refusing to countenance books of questionable morality often to his own decided pecuniary loss. The writer well remembers the pile of a popular novel which everybody was asking for, standing day after day untouched, because its perusal had discovered its concealed sting. The public will still remember how his refinement from this business was regarded as a misfortune.

Withal, he was a christian gentleman and scholar, one who sought not to impress his character on those around him by ostentation, but only by the unconscious influence of pure life and quiet example, and in the proper place by his earnest efforts as an active christian.

Rest, elder brother, as thou wert to me, in the grave where thou liest, by the side of thy more bright and buoyant lad! Rest, earthly remains of both! But, oh, can we not see them with the eye of faith, as they enter the great portals, hand in hand, and in the sudden splendor of the great white throne, hear their song of gladness and welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

W. W. W.

CITY MATTERS.

RAIL FALLS.—Masbury slid in by passing Mt. Washington.

CONCERT AND LECTURE.—The engagement of Thompson and Lawrence are meeting with increasing and deserved success. They will give a concert and lecture this evening at the Mechanics' Institute.

CHANGE OF TRAVEL.—The paving on Second street will be completed to the Birmingham bridge, by Wednesday next, when the street will be thrown open to travel. The paving of the street between Wood and Market is progressing finely.

THE MONONGAHELA.—The highest depth water at present on the Monongahela river. It is expected a full stock boats can be landed through it to the mouth of Pine Creek. There will be plenty of water for all purposes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.—The committee of this district nominated James Kerr, Esq., for Assembly, and Wm. Kerr, Esq., for Auditor. Both of Mr. McKinley having been withdrawn.

FOOT FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.—The Councils of Allegheny, on Monday evening, in the Western Engine House, on Federal street, passed an ordinance appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of a lot of ground for the Fifth Presbyterian church

The Daily Commercial

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

Production—Development and the Resources—Trade in the Tributary Region.

We make the following extract from the report of the Chamber for the month of June:

During the past month the production has undergone a further increase, and the average per day during the month and 30th, was 10,000 barrels, or an increase of the barrels over the average in the 31st of May. This increase was occasioned principally by the use of inventions for the consolidation of wells, and by the finding of new ones. The increase during the month, from the starting up of small producing wells, was about three hundred barrels. At the price which petroleum is at present commanding in the region, it is profitable to work the smaller producing wells, and at this writing there is scarcely a well that will produce four barrels per day that is not being pumped. There are some fifteen or twenty wells located in different parts of the region, the production of each of which averages from one and one half to three barrels per day, that have been worked the entire month. All but a very few of the small producing wells are now being pumped, and very little if any further increase can be looked for from this source unless the price should advance one hundred per cent., and then it would scarcely reach over fifty or seventy-five barrels.

During the last week of the month the total production on Upper Cherry Run varied from about twenty-two hundred barrels as average to a hundred. On the 30th the production was thirty-two hundred barrels, and it had decreased so much that during the 29th and 30th the total average per day was 2,900 barrels. All the districts are subject to variations in the production, but none of them to so large a one as that on Upper Cherry Run.

The largest increase is any one district was in that in the vicinity of Parkersville and West Pithole Creek. There was also an increase on the Lower Cherry Run district, along the Allegheny river, and Cherry Run, near Oil City, on Tidioute and on several farms in the Oil Creek and Upper Cherry Run districts. Altogether the increase was not as large as during the first few days of the month it seemed there would be. During the coming month from seventy-five to one hundred wells will, as a probability, be completed, but at present it cannot be said with any degree of certainty how large the increase arising from the locating of these wells will enlarge the total production.

The annexed table shows the daily production on the 1st of each month from November 1st, 1867, to April 1st, 1868, the average per day for the twenty-three days ending April 23d, for the fifteen days ending May 15th, and the average per day during May 20th and 31st and June 20th and 30th:

November 1st, 1867	6,000
December " "	6,000
January " 1868	6,000
February " "	6,000
March " "	6,000
April " "	6,000
Average per day for twenty-three days, ending April 23d, 1868	6,000
Average per day for fifteen days, ending May 15th, 1868	6,000
Average per day during May 20th and 31st	8,000
Average per day during June 20th and 30th	10,000

The establishment of new industries.

The development is progressing satisfactorily in the principal producing districts, and under the stimulus of the continued better price of petroleum, the number of new wells drilling has steadily increased. On the 1st inst. the whole number drilling was 200, being an increase of forty-two from the first of the previous month, and of eighty-two from the first of May. Only about twenty of these wells are located on wholly undeveloped territory, and about one hundred are in new districts, where the prospects of obtaining fair producing wells are considered good. The remaining seventy-four are located in the old producing districts along Oil creek and the Allegheny river and at Titusville. At the latter place the method of development of operations is surprisingly small in comparison with the total amount being produced.

In the Clarion and Shaffer Run districts, near Oil City, the finding of a flowing well has given a fresh impetus to development. On Clarion Run a number of leases have been taken, and some ten or fifteen wells will be started during the next month. The prospects for Run new wells have been tested during last week, but up to the 1st they had produced no oil.

At Parkersville and along West Pithole Creek the number of drilling wells has already increased, and preparations are being made to commence operations on from twenty to thirty more.

During the month about ten or fifteen wells were tested on adjoining portions of the Wood farm and the Reynolds farm. Some proved to be a prosperity, and all but two or three of them proved to produce but little, and ten of them have been virtually abandoned.

The following table shows the number of new wells drilling on the dates named:

November 1st, 1867	60
December " "	60
January " 1868	60
February " "	60
March " "	60
April " "	60
May 1st " "	60
" 15th " "	60
" 20th " "	60
" 31st " "	60
June 20th " "	60
" 30th " "	60

The number of wells in the region.

There has been a slight decrease in the stock of petroleum during the month, and on the 1st it amounted to a total of 278,000 barrels. This amount includes 10,000 barrels that are in process of storage, 10,000 that are on the hands of producers, buyers and shippers, and 5,000 in wooden storage tanks on the Clarion & Kittanning Farm, and 1,000 barrels that are held in wooden tanks at Titusville and Oilopolis. Of the total stock about 70,000 barrels have been sold for delivery at this year, from sixty to seventy-five thousand remain unsold, about sixty thousand have been purchased for outside markets, and are awaiting shipment, and the remaining seventy-eight thousand are either in transit or are so large as to be out of the market.

Since the first of June the total stock has been reduced about 15,000 barrels, and that is now being reduced by about 1,000 barrels per day. The decrease by shipment has been small for the last few days navigation but a part of the month, and if it had commenced upon a greater length of time the result would have been much the same as mentioned.

The following table shows the total stock of petroleum and the amounts in tanks on the 1st of each month from November 1st to April 1st, and on May 20, June 1st and July 1st:

	Amount in Tanks.	Total Stock.
November 1st, 1867	6,000	300,000
December " "	6,000	300,000
January " 1868	6,000	300,000
February " "	6,000	300,000
March " "	6,000	300,000
April " "	6,000	300,000
May 20th " "	6,000	300,000
June 1st " "	6,000	300,000
July 1st " "	6,000	300,000

The increase in the consumption.

The increased consumption of petroleum during the month, and on the 1st it amounted to a total of 278,000 barrels. This amount includes 10,000 barrels that are in process of storage, 10,000 that are on the hands of producers, buyers and shippers, and 5,000 in wooden storage tanks on the Clarion & Kittanning Farm, and 1,000 barrels that are held in wooden tanks at Titusville and Oilopolis. Of the total stock about 70,000 barrels have been sold for delivery at this year, from sixty to seventy-five thousand remain unsold, about sixty thousand have been purchased for outside markets, and are awaiting shipment, and the remaining seventy-eight thousand are either in transit or are so large as to be out of the market.

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March " "	6,000	300,000
April " "	6,000	300,000
May 20th " "	6,000	300,000
June 1st " "	6,000	300,000
July 1st " "	6,000	300,000

The Coral Islands.

His Coraline majesty was a well made man of about fifty years of age. His raiment was as simple as that worn by the subjects of the morning. As a mark of royalty, however, he wore a strip of a cocoanut leaf, two or three inches wide, split along the middle, which, being put on over his head, rested upon his shoulders. The upper part of his body, especially his breast was profusely tattooed. He was very dignified in manner, not talking much, nor manifesting the great curiosity which most possessed of most of his followers. What he was a very fair specimen of cupidity the civilized state. He sat down at once upon an offered deck chair, and, stretching out his legs, enjoyed the morning with a coolness which quite astonished the spectators. The king's house only differed from the more common in being larger. The floor was made of evenly spread gravel or coral pebbles, covered with mats. In which the floor of the cocoanut took the ground he called the material. About the house were disposed many and various articles of use or ornament. Fish hooks of reed and wood, nets, mats and calabashes, grass ropes, fish lines, canoe and outrigger, generally, were abundant. On his majesty's "what-not" was an empty vaseline bottle and a glass bottle marked "Bass' ale (apparently a home finish). But we saw no clubs, bows, nor arrows, nor weapons of any kind, excepting two or three old hatchets and shark knives, evidently obtained from some former visitor or visitors. The only thing of the kind I saw was quite curious, which had the appearance of being an object of worship. Generally some bits came in, bringing some pieces of cocoanuts and a string of small fish. The latter, by native bragging and swimming, were enabled, because of having been freshly caught. These were cooked and served before the king, and we were invited to partake. Considering the circumstances, and the cocoanut water was a luxury not to be despised, but the food of one has was politely declined. One of the party, however, who was not starved by our hosts, and that was the party without an oar on the ocean, was with a pound of cocoanut in one hand and some fish, held by the tail in the other, and was busily engaged in cutting it to a convenient size and one of the other, was chewing away to his satisfaction, as fast as possible.

Brigham Young's Property.

In a speech in reference to the Pacific Railroad Brigham Young said: We have a city here, and we have spent any millions money. We came here without money and I have no fear but that there were $100 in this community where we came here and commenced to build this city. Until the gold was found in California, and the Gentiles were began to bring it here, we had no money among us that I know of. What we got, however, we obtained and handled. We left our property, and with the aid, broken down horses and cows, and broken wagons that we could get up, we commenced our journey. We had to leave many of those things on the road; I think we saved one of it, with the exception of what I had in my possession. What I had was given to the poor. Brother Hunter, who was Presiding Bishop in this city, started with a large amount of property, and he got to Fort Bridger, and bought a little corn, flour, and a few provisions for his team with it. But he was compelled to leave much more than he had got money to buy. When we reached here we had not a dollar among us. We had brought a few goods for sale, but we had to sell them for provisions to keep us from starving. We had to go to the canyons and get logs to build our houses and fences with, and we worked for provisions. We had no money to purchase with. In the fall we got some seed wheat, upon which we subsisted until the next harvest. We had to go to the canyons and get logs to build our houses and fences with, and we worked for provisions. We had no money to purchase with. In the fall we got some seed wheat, upon which we subsisted until the next harvest. We had to go to the canyons and get logs to build our houses and fences with, and we worked for provisions. We had no money to purchase with. In the fall we got some seed wheat, upon which we subsisted until the next harvest.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. ENDORSATION IS PERMANENTLY cured by MEDICATED ANTI-SCROFULA FLUID. They are noted for all constitutional, and the several varieties of Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WELLS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODVILLE HOUSE.—THIS commodious and substantial Hotel having been thoroughly refitted, is now open for the Summer season. Parties visiting the Springs will find this House convenient, with its Pleasant Rooms, Good Tables, Courteous Attendants, and Reasonable Charges. Coaches will be in attendance on the arrival of the Cars at Woodville Station, to convey passengers to and from the House. For further particulars, address GEO. WHEELER, Proprietor, Woodville, Pa.

CRESSON SPRINGS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This delightful summer resort will open for reception of visitors on the 1st of June next. Passengers by the Pennsylvania Railroad can be at the Springs in seven hours from Philadelphia, and four hours from Pittsburgh. For circulars, address GEO. W. MULLIN, Cresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa.

REDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—This popular Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th DAY OF JUNE, the present season. The Redford Railroad is completed to within one mile of the Springs, and passengers by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Hollidaysburg will come through direct to the Springs without change of cars. Passengers from Pittsburgh will come through direct to Redford by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to Rochester, and by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Alliance, and Orrville, Ohio. Persons will find Redford Springs a pleasant place to spend the Summer months. Terms moderate. Further information will be given by addressing the undersigned. Circulars can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and Pittsburgh Hotels. Coaches will be in attendance on the arrival of the Cars at Hollidaysburg to convey passengers to the Springs.

Tickets from Pittsburgh to Redford Springs and return, Second class, $3 00
" " " " " First class, 4 00
Tickets from Pittsburgh to Redford Springs and return, Second class, 5 00
" " " " " First class, 6 00
Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half price.
Baggage checked through to Redford Springs, at no extra charge.
Parties wishing to engage Rooms, or any further information, can address the undersigned, Redford Springs, at which time no position.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co.

HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR OFFICE,

UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH,

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS

TO ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.

Enabling parties to visit those popular Bathing Resorts, for a short season or the season.

Time One passenger over each Division to go and return by the same route, without stop-over privileges, except at the terminal points.

Tickets will be sold at the following rates, Excursion Tickets:

NIAGARA FALLS,
THE OIL REGION,
SARATOGA,

and numerous points in Pennsylvania and New York.

Passengers contemplating the purchase of the above Tickets will find it to their advantage to make application at the Ticket Office in the Union Depot.

W. H. BROWN,
TICKET AGENT.

STEAM TO
Liverpool and Queenstown.
The Inman Line Mail Steamships,
Built Expressly for the Trade.

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF WASHINGTON,

Sail from Pier 45, North River, New York
EVERY SATURDAY,
And Every Alternate Monday.

Rates and Accommodation Unsurpassed.

Price of First Class Passage, payable in gold,
From New York to Liverpool, ... $75
From New York to Queenstown, ... 75
From New York to Paris, ... 80

Second Cabin Passage, $40 to $50, according to location of berth, and vessel selected.

Steerage Passage, by mail, $30 extra. All Drafts payable on demand.

WILLIAM INMAN, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, (Quarantine Building), NEW YORK.
And for sale by JOHN G. HALL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD AND BLOCK TIN PIPE,
Sheet and Bar Lead,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters'
MATERIALS,
No. 187 SMITHFIELD STREET,
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CEMENT! CEMENT!
R. E. REYNOLD'S
Phœnix Hydraulic Cement.

[Illegible] Manufactured from [Illegible] Limestone, [Illegible] Superior to any Cement in the market for [Illegible] Cisterns, Walks, Canals, Locks, Dams, Reservoirs, Bridges, Culverts, Foundations, Stone Walls, Stone Fences, Stone Arches, Tunnels, Sewers, Vaults, Stone Roofs, Stone Steps, Hydraulic Mortar, Plastering, Pointing, Etc.

Orders promptly filled at the Works, Manufacturers' Row, Allegheny City, Pa.

R. E. REYNOLD'S
Phœnix Hydraulic Cement.

AN OUTSTANDING NOTARY.

WORDS OF THE SAGE.

[Illegible] Where a man acquires the habit of saying what he means, and meaning what he says, he is a man of power. Such a man is Mr. [Illegible] Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds, &c., &c., No. 3 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CROQUET.

CROQUET.

Now is the time to equip the household with croquet sets. Prices are low, and the sets are of the best quality. Call at

J. L. MARSHALL'S,
WOOD DEALER.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH
National Bank of Commerce,
Cor. SIXTH and WOOD STREETS.

Capital $500,000
Open for business daily at 10 A. M.

OFFICERS:
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TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CHAS. CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence Solicited.

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ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY
A BANK OF
Discount and Deposit,
No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
FOURTH THIRD AND WOOD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver Coin, Government Securities, Sterling Exchange, Coupons, &c.
Deposits received subject to sight check.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

FINANCIAL.

640 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation, forty miles of which have been laid this spring, and the work on the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than two hundred men are employed, and it is expected that the road will be completed to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The money provided are ample, and all the bonds, stock and money can be counted the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

At the earliest possible day, will be done.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receives:

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT OF [illegible] acres of land to the road, which is alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

III.—THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be met. These Bonds are issued on the completion of each section of twenty consecutive miles. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount will be paid in gold. The Company is also allowed to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds, to an amount not exceeding the amount of Government Bonds. These Bonds are to be issued on the completion of the road through each section, and are to be secured by a first mortgage upon the property of the Company.

IV.—A CAPITAL STOCK, to the amount of $100,000,000, which is divided into shares of $100 each. The Government has the right to subscribe for one fifth part of the capital stock, and which will be delivered as the work progresses. The Company reserves the right to withdraw the whole or any part of the Government subscription, on the payment of the amount paid in upon the stock withdrawn, and which will be delivered as the work progresses. The Company reserves the right to withdraw the whole or any part of the Government subscription, on the payment of the amount paid in upon the stock withdrawn, and which will be delivered as the work progresses.

V.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to an amount not exceeding the Government Bonds, and to be issued at the same rate per mile. These Bonds are a first lien upon the road, and are to be delivered to the Company only as the work progresses, and after it has been thoroughly examined and approved by Government Commissioners, and constitute a first mortgage upon the property of the Company.

VI.—A CAPITAL STOCK, to the amount of $100,000,000, which is divided into shares of $100 each. The Government has the right to subscribe for one fifth part of the capital stock, and which will be delivered as the work progresses. The Company reserves the right to withdraw the whole or any part of the Government subscription, on the payment of the amount paid in upon the stock withdrawn, and which will be delivered as the work progresses.

VII.—BUT A SMALL AMOUNT of cash subscription will be required on the First Hundred Miles. These subscriptions are made in advance of the road through both Government and First Mortgage Bonds. These subscriptions are made in advance of the road through both Government and First Mortgage Bonds. These subscriptions are made in advance of the road through both Government and First Mortgage Bonds. These subscriptions are made in advance of the road through both Government and First Mortgage Bonds.

The Company have additional means in their treasury, and more to spare, to the profits to purchase their bonds, as the early subscriptions are entirely exhausted. Parties desiring to subscribe for the stock of the road should remit their subscriptions to the Company's office in Boston, Mass., where it is entirely an active investment in the bonds.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and bear interest in gold. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office, in the City of New York, or at the Company's office in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.

AND IT IS ASSURED THAT THEY MAY SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price to a time when they may be sold, and will not fill any orders unless they are accompanied by the money, or have been actually paid in the Company's office to the date of such advance.

Parties in the vicinity will obtain the par value of the bonds and the Company's land grants, from the date on which the interest on the bonds commences, by application to Pittsburg.

Subscriptions will be received by

Jos. T. Brady & Co.,
No. 2 Fourth street,
S. McClurg & Co.,
75 Fourth street,
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
Corner Third and Wood streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

And in New York at the

Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street,

and by

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the country.

Installments should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds sent to such place of change by express, at the Company's risk. Further information may be obtained upon application to the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised Agents.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, together with the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country embraced by the Road, the Means of Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application to the Company's Agents, or to any of the advertised Agencies.

JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

PARK, SNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wetherill & Park,)
NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated STEINWAY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Pianos.

Also, Agents for the celebrated MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, and PELOUBET & CO., NEW YORK, Cabinet Organs.

The best Violins and Guitars, Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

CHERRY SEEDERS,
CHERRY SEEDERS.

Every family will require for pies, cooking or preserving cherries, and they will soon find that the use of a Cherry Seeder will save them much time and trouble. Call and see them at

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, By
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

M. F. ADAMS & BRO.,
DEALERS IN COOPERAGE
AND
COOPERAGE STOCKS.
Office, Diamond Alley, between Diamond and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPETS.

CHINA MATTING
CARPETS,
A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
White, Fancy Striped and Check
MATTINGS,
JUST IMPORTED.
All Wool Ingrains,
IN BRIGHTEST COLORS.
Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,
81 FIFTH STREET,
ABOVE WOOD.

JUST RECEIVED.
Nottingham Curtains,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
BRASS AND WOOD
CORNICES,
The Newest and Best Patterns,
(Many of which cannot be had elsewhere),
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,

CARPETS.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE MANUFACTURERS' RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES, WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF BRUSSELS, VELVETS AND INGRAIN CARPETS IN THE CITY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES REACHED THIS SEASON. JUST RECEIVED A FEW PIECES OF A NEW AND EXQUISITE PATTERN OF ROYAL AXMINSTER.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 Fifth Street.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES MARKED DOWN
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET.

All Goods Greatly Reduced,
ON AND AFTER JULY 1st.

Hoop Skirts (Ladies') for	50c
Corsets (Best French)	50c
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Three for	25c
Kid Gloves (warranted)	$1 00
Paper Collars	10c
4000 Yards Spool Cotton	3c
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts	50c
Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Duplex Elliptic	50c
Men's Linen Drawers	75c

ALL KINDS BONNETS AND HATS
AT HALF COST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

DESIRE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY WILL ON THE 1st OF JULY,

Reduce their Prices
15 PER CENT.
ON ALL THEIR FANCY GOODS.

THOSE IN WANT OF
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
AT LOW PRICES,
Will please call and examine their Stock.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
MERCHANT TAILORS, 84 FIFTH ST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

When the system is once effectually purified from all impurities, and the blood is made pure and healthy, all diseases disappear and health is established. Therefore the use of

KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR URINARY

An effectual, For immediate relief and permanent

DR. SARGENT'S
Diuretic or Backache Pills,

Are a positive cure and infallible remedy. This wonderful medicine is prepared from Vegetable Extracts, and will relieve pain according to directions.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Are purely Vegetable and contain no mercury or mineral. They act immediately upon the system, but on the contrary are a tonic, and impart new life and vigor to the organs and strengthening the whole system. Ladies who are suffering from any of the diseases for which this medicine is recommended, will find it a boon. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, together with the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country embraced by the Road, the Means of Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application to the Company's Agents, or to any of the advertised Agencies.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

CITY HEADQUARTERS,
FOR
FIRE WORKS.
The Largest Stock in the West.
Embracing a full and complete assortment of
Small and Large Works
Together with a Large Variety of Fine
Exhibition Pieces.
AND PRIVATE DISPLAYS.
LANTERNS, FLAGS,
BALLOONS,
FIRE CRACKERS TORPEDOES,
1000 Boxes Extra No. 1, 600,000

Orders are solicited in Cracker and Rock. All orders promptly filled.

REYMER & BROS.,
CONFECTIONERS,
Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No charge for Publishers' prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished.
All Orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale.
Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

40 Park Row, N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WILSON HANNAH, SQUARE OF ROUND, AS ROWELL & CO.'S,
No. 333 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
AT
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

SUMMER STOCK,
AT
LOW
PRICES.

BATES
& BELL,
In Great Variety.
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Prices Very Greatly Reduced.

SUMMER GOODS
R. H. PALMER.

VERY LOW.
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
At Less Than Cost,
AT THE
Smithfield Street Dry Goods Store,
WM. F. KAISER,
160 SMITHFIELD STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
TO CLOSE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS.
87 Market Street.
THEO. F. PHILLIPS.

M'ELROY,
DICKSON,
& CO.,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
NO. 51 WOOD STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

ECLECTIC
SUMMER CORDIAL,
An infallible remedy for Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Vomiting, Cholera Morbus, &c.

DR. HARRIS'
Cramp Cure,
A specific for Cholera, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, &c.

HARRIS & EWING,
COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.
AGENTS FOR
J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS',
Pure White Lead,
AND
M'COY'S VERDITER GREEN,
Universally acknowledged to be the only reliable Green Paint in the market.

GROCERIES, &c.

TEA. TEA. TEA.
A choice selection of all the fine brands of Tea, at
McMASTERS & OSBORNE'S,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 276 LIBERTY STREET,
Next door to Eagle Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.,
Have in Store and for Sale,
50 kegs prime Apple Butter;
18 crates Apple Brushes;
50 buckets Peaches;
50 buckets Cherries;
5 barrels Dried Apples;
50 barrels Dried Apples;
50 barrels Dried Peaches;
50 bales Dried Peaches;
50 bales Dried Cherries;
50 bales Dried Corn;
And are receiving daily
NEW POTATOES DAILY.
VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.

WM. MILLER,
GATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street, corner of Irwin.
Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,
150 pkgs of New Mackerel in bbls, halves, quarters and kits.
100 chests choice Young Hyson, Japan and Imperial Teas.
70 sacks choice Rangoon Rice;
25 bbls choice Carolina Rice.
75 bbls Long Island Syrup.
50 bbls Syrup, choice brands.
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses.
100 bbls Bermuda Molasses.
200 bbls Refined Sugar.
75 hhds Porto Rico, Cuba and Demerara Sugar.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
50 bags Java and Laguayra Coffees.
100 cases Imported Claret.
200 Cases Moet & Chandon's Champagne Wines.
Scotch Ale and London Porter constantly on hand.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
75 Tierces Choice Brands,
CINCINNATI CURED,
In Store and for sale by
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
331 LIBERTY STREET.

ROOFING MATERIALS.
SATURATED FELT.
ROOFING CEMENT.
W. B. LUPTON & CO., 362 FUNK STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
STRAW
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT
84 WOOD STREET.
PRICES.
Men's, Ladies' and Misses'
HATS,
In Great Variety.
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Prices Very Greatly Reduced.
R. H. PALMER.

INSURANCE.

Manufacturers and Merchants'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
INSURES
Steamboats and Cargoes, Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Office, No. 87 BAGALEY'S BUILDING, Water street, Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
DIRECTORS—A. E. W. Painter, Henry A. Weaver, Robert Lea, Isaiah Pratt, A. C. Dinsmore, William Walker, Mark W. Watson, John Wilson, Wm. Graham, Wm. W. Campbell, Robert Jamison.

BEN FRANKLIN
Insurance Company.
OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
HENRY IRWIN, President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Henry Gerwig,
Geo. D. Riddle,	John Irwin,	Wm. Robinson,
Jno. Flack,	Jno. Caldwell,	Jacob Reed,
W. M. Stewart,	Chas. F. Wilson,	Joseph Craig,
Wm. Irwin,	Jas. M. Wilson,	Jno. Wilkinson.

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings, No. 45 SECOND ST., Allegheny.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office, in the Allegheny Trust Co.'s Building.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
W. W. MARTIN, President;
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary
DIRECTORS:

A. H. English,		Robt. Lea,
Jno. Caldwell,		Geo. Shiras,
Jas. L. Graham,		John Thompson,
Jno. Flack,		Jno. Kingsbury,
C. H. F. Wilmuth,		C. C. Boyd,
Jas. Lockhart,		Jacob Kopp.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET,
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. A. Caldwell, Jno. A. Hutchings,
John McDevitt, William Hen-
Jno. Bissell, ry Smith,
Jno. Bissell, Jr., Jno. D. Wallace,
R. H. Palmer, John H. Caldwell,
Jno. McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner of Market and Wood streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
JOHN H. AYER, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes, Inland Navigation and damage in the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley, John Shipton,
Jno. H. Ayer, Jno. Bissell,
W. C. Johnston, S. Hacksaw,
Jno. Irwin, Jno. Bissell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John S. Dilworth,
Andrew Rea, Jno. H. Bissell,
Robert Pitcairn, Wm. A. Hodgers.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, Gen'l Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise generally, on favorable terms. Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, Isaac P. Shriver,
Jno. D. Bailey, Jno. H. Sheldon,
John E. Parke, Wm. Vankirk,
Jno. H. Ewing, Samuel Marshall,
W. F. Lake, Samuel McCleary,
Capt. James Rea, Chas. Bracelen,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
JAS. H. LOGAN, Marine Agent.
Office, No. 108 WATER STREET. Insures Steamboats, Cargoes, Merchandise, Produce in Warehouse, against Fire and Marine Risks.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks on favorable terms. Its Directors and officers are well known in the community, and who are determined to manage the affairs of the Company in a manner that will merit a liberal share of public patronage.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAnley, Alfred Patterson,
Charles Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison, John S. Morrison,
Wm. Phillips, Alfred Patterson,
William S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Philip Reymer,
WM. P. HERB

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

MACHINERY.

MILLINERY, &C.

ROOFING.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STEAM CUACES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TINNERS' STOCK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Consumption of Kerosene.—The Grand Division of Pennsylvania consumes a million of gallons of kerosene per day.

Pantaloons.—Charles Stein has moved to the new store, No. 75 Fifth street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Have Moved.—Dr. Wm. Wilson, Dentist, has removed to No. 84 Fifth street, Masonic Hall building, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons.

Removal.—Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Jeweler, has removed to No. 84 Fifth street, Masonic Hall building, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers